REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,465.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rage—Europe 9.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Withers, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 15th January. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 7th, and on MONDAY, the 10th January, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 15th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves TUTICORIN	23
,, Alleppy	16	,, Columbo	24
,, Vingorla	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Mangalore	18	,, Madras	30
,, Cannanore	19	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Calicut	20	,, Calingapatam	3
,, Beypore	20	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	4
,, Allepppy	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Penitentiary, Atcheen, Padang and Malacca Ilinda, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morkin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSSREH	2
,, Karrachee	25	,, Karrachee	9
,, Guader	27	,, Fao	11
,, Jask	29	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Bahrein	13
,, Linga	Feb. 1	,, Linga	16
,, Bushire	3	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Fao	5	,, Muscat	20
,, Mahomerah	5	,, Karrachee	25
Arrive BUSSREH	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

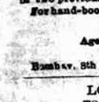
The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 845 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 17th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morkin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	23	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	16	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles	59	.....	38	.....	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
RATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	,, 400
To London	,, 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	12th—Southampton.
RAMEREE	A. Symmons	2427	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE M	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2691	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	550	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1960	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 11th January 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	For Bombay.
Tons H.P.			
TRINACRIA 3107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec. 26th Jan.
EUROPA 2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan. 23rd Feb.
UTOPIA 2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan. 11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Sues.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

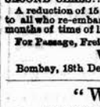
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.



THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.....Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Share Bazar by order of the mortgagee, Bhanjee Vithuldass, on account and risk of Nagurdas Madhowjee, the mortgagor, the following Shares, viz:—

One and a quarter share of the Jewraj Palioo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 496 and 125, respectively.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. SHRECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room the following Ornament, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor.

1 Gold Suttaro.
3 ,, Bajoobund.
1 ,, Butta.
1 ,, Arsee Ring.
4 ,, Nose Ornament.
2 ,, Neck do.
11 ,, Madareya.
2 ,, Ring.
2 Pearl.
1 Diamond Necklace.

By order of the mortgagee Cursetjee Dadabhoy and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dawoodbhoy Alliboy & Co.

1 red gold border Shawl, 5 bands.
1 green ,, ,, 5 bands.
1 blue ,, ,, 7 bands.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bomonjee Dosabhoy Baxter.

1 Diamond Ring.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A large seasoned blackwood book case.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Gulf Arab, height 15, age 5 years, very showy, quiet in harness.

1 Chestnut Pony with Saddle and Bridle.
1 Handsome Grey Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT LANDAU.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Edward E. Meakin, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of David Ness, carriage builder of 8 Long Acre, London.

Arrived per s. s. Tartar.
D.—7 in diamond—N. Bombay } 1 English built Landau, by David Ness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, &c, at No, 12, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bhoo-leshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Footee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A first-class full-toned mahogany Semi-Grand Piano, Collard and Collard, 7 Octaves, Patent repeater action, with certificate of maker with cover. 60 Tickets at Rs. 15 each. List to be seen at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 cali "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection." —See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd Jan., at noon, from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain J. H. Tonnock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876. Superintendent.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

The Second Representation of the

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 15,

Under the Patronage of

KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

The favorite melo-drama of

JALLUM JORE.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY,

THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt., C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—HARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that my Wife, HARRIET MARIA ROACHE, having left my PROTECTION, I will henceforth NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

JOSEPH ROACHE,
First Class Apothecary.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

"NOTES ON FORESTRY."

AMERY.

THIS little work, published with the approval of the Government of India, is recommended to Forest Officers and to others interested in the PROGRESS of FORESTRY in INDIA.

BOMBAY—Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. WYMAN & Co.

Price.—Rs. 3-8,

Including Postage and Packing Rs. 4.

TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th February 1876, for the supply at Baroda by Contract ready made Articles of SCARLET BROAD CLOTH FULL DRESS UNIFORM, for Three Regiments of Infantry and Two Bands of Musicians, both consisting of 69 performers and inclusive of the abovementioned Three Regiments amounting in all to 1,707 Officers and Men.

The Tenders should specify the time within which the Uniforms would be delivered.

Particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

"Tenders for Clothing," to be superscribed on the lower left hand corner of the envelope enclosing the Tender.

JAS. DEVINE, General,
Commanding H. H. the Guicowar's Troops, Baroda.
Baroda, 13th January 1876.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

PURSUANT to Section 156 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that a MEETI G of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon, to appoint a LIQUIDATOR or LIQUIDATORS of the abovementioned Company in the place of PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJI, Esquire, deceased.—Dated, this 13th day of January 1876.

શા. હરગોવાદ ગીરધરલાલ.
(*i.e.* SHA HURGOVUN GIRDHURLALL)
A Contributory of the abovementioned Company.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—TO BE HELD THE FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* Ships' Boats. Starting Handicapped.

Third Race—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

Fourth Race—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Fifth Race—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Sixth Race—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting Handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Seventh Race—Rowing match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Eighth Race—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces, belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten Oars. (European Crews).

Ninth Race—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Tenth Race—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats. Course 1½ mile.

Eleventh Race—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

Twelfth Race—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five Oars. Not fewer than four to start.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A GOOD TATTOO, must be sound and free from vice. Apply to "D. H.," *Gazette* Office. 14th January 1876.

WANTED, a GRAND TRICHORD PIANO, full compass, second-hand, must be in good order. Address "C," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a beautiful pair of Bay Arab HORSES, MAIL PHAETON and HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 1,500. To be seen at ROWLAND & Co., 19, Medows St.

TO LET.—Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

SANDWICHES, HOT MINCED MUTTON PATTIES and FRESH PASTRY daily, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

THREE THOROUGHBRED ARAB HORSES just imported from BUSRAH, are offered for sale. They may be seen any day by applying to HAKIM MAHOMED SADUK, Bhendy Bazar, corner of Chunam Kiln Street, No. 48.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

FRESH ARRIVAL,

EX S.S. CATHAY & S.S. BANGALORE,

OF

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints do. ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

ASQUITH AND CO. have just received their Special Shipment of the above for the

NEW YEAR.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1 12	2 0
New checks and stripes	2 4	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shades	2 8	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"CORINTHIAN."

Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 2
Rich Satin	3 0	3 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
A great success.
"THE FOUR IN HAND."
A long folded Scarf

Will tie Knot or Bow, Rich figured Satin	3 0	3 8

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies	White Two Colored Buttons	2 12	3 0
	White	2 12	3 8
Gents	Colored	2 8	3 0
	Dogskin	2 8	3 0
	Doe, Military	4 8	5 0

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 4	1 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 12	3 2

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	3 0	3 8
Fancy Stripes or Spots	3 8	4 0
Rich Figured Satin		

MADE UP BOWS.
"Losseps," "Park," "Eton."

Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1 8	1 12
Moderate Size all Colors	1 12	2 0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	2 0	2 8
Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	2 8	3 0

STRONG BRACES.

Light Webb, French	1 12	2 0
Guyot's New Designs	2 0	2 4
all Silk, for Dress	4 8	5 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 0	3 8
Strong Cambric	2 8	3 0
United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather	3 0	3 8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	10 8	12 0
Extra Quality	13 8	15 0

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT, Bow, or for Ring.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	1 12	2 0
New Fancy Checks	2 8	3 0
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes		
Solitaire Studs	5 0	6 8
Long Scarfs, best quality	4 0	4 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Colored	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto Extra Wide	1 4	1 8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform.	2 4	2 8

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded	0 8	0 10
Made Bows	0 14	1 0
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0	1 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

Front Studs	Set 4 8	5 2
Collar Studs	Each 1 8	1 10
Solitaire Studs	per Pair 5 0	6 8

18 CARAT GOLD "HALL MARKED."

Front Studs	per Set 13 8	15 2
Collar Studs	Each 9 8	10 0
Links	per Pair 24 0	27 8

NEW SCARF PINS.

Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from	10 0	11 8
Oxodized Pins	2 8	3 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &C.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 14TH JAN. 1876.

EVERY branch of business has been extremely dull here to-day, and so far from the busy season having commenced, the state of things at present is more like what we might expect to see about the end of the monsoon. Telegrams continue to come to hand very slowly and somewhat irregularly, which tends to increase the dulness, but we have the consolation of knowing that no amount of despatch in telegraphy would correct the depression arising from the peculiar position of trade at present.

The Liverpool Cotton Market shows no signs of improvement, yesterday's closing report being dull, for Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales, Reuter's quotations for ready cotton showing a decline of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera and Omrawuttee ½d. in Mid-Orleans and 1/16d. per lb. in Good Fair Westerns.

This morning's opening message gives the tone as very dull, probable sales 8,000, actual imports 2,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's message has not come in up to the time of writing.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were very dull, but we do not hear of any change in prices. Coffee in London is firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 5s. per ton higher while Cochin is 10s. per ton lower. Bombay Linseed is quoted at 53s. 6d. per quarter, "to arrive" as against the previous quotation of 53s. on the spot. Ferozepore Rape-seed is given at 51s. to 54s. per quarter.

The weekly metal prices given by Reuter show no alteration except for Silesian Spelter which is 10s. per ton higher.

A further fall has taken place in Enfaced Rupee Paper. Fours are now quoted at 89½; Fours-and-a-half, at 90½; Fives-and-a-half, at 93¼.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is of a very favourable character, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 28½ to 36½ per cent. The Discounts have decreased during the week by the large sum of £4,250,000, but this is accounted for by the usual movements incidental to the end of the year, and although less in amount the fact of the Reserve having improved by £812,500 and bullion by £437,500 is a more decided indication of easier money. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is now quoted at 3⅜ to 4 per cent. as against the latter figure only a week ago.

Consols this morning are quoted at 74; French Rentes at 105; Bar Silver remains at 55½d. per oz. Reuter advises a shipment of £44,000 in Silver by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton for Bombay. This amount of itself will leave little effect, arriving here as it will do in the middle of the busy season, but steady weekly remittances even to this extent would have a sensible effect on exchange.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown rather more firmness, but there seems no special reason why it should be so, as there is no appreciable increase in the amount of Bills offering. The Banks, however, are less willing buyers and more inclined to sell at current rates which we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 1/32d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 9 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Documents 4 ,,	1s. 9 13-16 to 3d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills has advanced from par to ¼ premium, but we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET continues active with an upward tendency. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. higher closing at 39½ per cent. premium. In Press Shares Mofussil Co. have advanced Rs. 10, Sassoon Press Rs. 20, Colaba Press Rs. 200, and Fort Press Rs. 50 per share. Spinning and Weaving concerns continue in fair request and we note an advance in Alliance of Rs. 25, in Bombay United of Rs. 20, in Dhurrumseys of Rs. 5, in Flemings Rs. 5, and in Great Easterns Rs. 5 per share.

The COTTON MARKET continues dull with no extent of business doing, prices on the Green are a shade easier but are yet a long way above Liverpool, and we cannot expect more activity until we are nearer home currencies. The receipts here yesterday were 1,016 bales making a total for the week of 13,572 bales as against 27,831 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total for the season counting from 1st September is now 125,190 bales as against 175,678 last and 162,926 bales for the previous season.

FREIGHTS to day have been very dull and both the Canal Steamers on the berth have been competing for cargo at £2-7-6 per ton without finding any quantity. For the one sailing vessel on the berth for Liverpool £2-5 is still the current figure.

PIECE GOODS show no signs of improvement. The demand both from first and second hands is most limited and prices are barely supported.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	697½
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	262
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	all	90 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	300 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1	440
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee		635 xd
100	500	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co		650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1	105
150	2,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	3	300
175	1,000	all	...	Belasay	1	725
156	500	all	65 p.a.	Serar Company (New)		500
3,000	250	all	43 p.a.	Indian Press Co.		260
400	854	all	84 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co		105
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Carwar Co	2	25 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co		50
500	1,580	all	700 p.a.	Colaba Press Co	3	200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co		200
1,024	1,000	all	180 p.a.	East India Press Co	11	175
150	6,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2	000
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Company		355
300	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co		425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co		425
2,125	400	850	45 p.a.	Mofussell Press & Ginning Co		420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1	250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press		700
800	500	all	100 p.a.	Sassoon's Press Co		570
400	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1	175
150	850	all	12 p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co		600 nl
450	1,000	,,	125 p.a.	Volkart's United Press Co.		865

*[Per share, for the half-year.]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1	150
00	1,000	all	150	Alliance Spinning		3,500
0	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1	400
300	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	1	110
00	150	150	10	Bro ch Mills		100
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning		675
5,000	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning		905
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co		980
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Great Eastern	1	050
700	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1	025
750	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1	010
...	800	...	...	Khandesh Spinning		800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning		975
24	500	all	60 p.a.	Madras U. Spinning		950
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1	150
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1	150
4,000	625	all	40 p.a.	Oriental		725
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning		625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soondercha Spinning		850
800	1,000	850	135 p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share		200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	87
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	650
800	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,125	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld	30
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	25
1,500	25	all	20 p.a.	Speaker & Co	30
...	250	all	40 p.a.	Vlegas Patent Slip	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21s 3d	5 p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
=	£20	10s 1/4d	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
=	£20	6s 7/8d	do.	Ditto
=	£20	21s 1/2d	do.	Ditto
=	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
=	£12	18s 9d	5 do.	Do. New Shares

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th Jany 1876.

Open 1278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	99,9 2	3	0
Merchandize	3,27,649	0	0
Mail Steamers	745	0	0
Sundries Trains	340	0	0
Total Rs.	4,21,636	9	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278 miles. Total Rs. 4,56,008 1 6

Decrease Rs. 34,372 1 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG EMANUEL, 91 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coomer with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ASIA, 883 tons, Captain A. Pateau, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Kurrachee with a general cargo and forty-one deck passengers for Kurrachee.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee and twelve deck passengers.

THE SHIP ST. FILLIONS, 1,089 tons, Captain J. T. Cutting, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Liverpool (August 25th), brought a cargo of 1,372 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'S S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,135 tons, Captain E. Basselli, will sail to day for Genoa, &c. via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 750 bales cotton, 19,060 cwts. gingelly seed, 26½ cwts. sandalwood, 742½ cwts. groundnuts and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. Naller, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—For Bussorah, Mr. A. Campbell. For different ports.—Thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S.N. Co's S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Lieut. Fordyce and one hundred and seven deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain E. M. Gillson, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London via the Suez Canal brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—1,466 packages piece goods, 15 boxes color, 11 cases umbrellas, 8 boxes medicine, 18 cases provisions, 10 boxes cordial, 160 packages wine, 11 cases boots, 28 boxes candles, 49 bales twist, 127 packages beads, 22 packages gum, 2 packages mother of pearl shells, 11 packages beera-bole, 152 bags cloves, 600 bars steel iron, 25 rolls lead, 12 boxes paper, 50 packages copper, 6 boxes sarsaparilla, 30 packages turpentine, 8 boxes specie, and several packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Alfred Mitchell	Sermon	Calcutta.
	Golden Age	Quicke	Rangoon.
	Asia (s)	Pateau	Hongkong via Kur.
	Calcutta (s)	Neiler	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Assyria, Bosselli, to Genoa, &c.
Brig Emanuel, Nacoda, to Coomer.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Border Chieftain, to Marseilles.
Barque Werren Hastings, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10 Tenasserim ..... Baldentoz ..... Liverpool.
,, Avenoy ..... Bews ..... Bombay, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10 H. M. S. S. Doris ....
C. of Canterbury (s). ....
Bowfell ....
Cape Race ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11 Aucpine .... Madagascar.
12 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 40 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolhoosen Hiptoola and Co; 25 cases slates, Allana Abdoolrehmon; 1,081 bars iron, Abdoola y Sumeodina.
Timor s, 200 boxes tinned plates and 250 kegs red lead, Tejpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Tartar s, 9 cases claret and 13 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rajpoot, 4 cases gilt moulding, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Zortino s, 200 kegs red lead, R L Southern and Co.
Deccan s, 5 bottles quicksilver, Tooloidas Khimjee; 10 bottles quicksilver, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Procureur s, 13 cases prunes, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vizen s, 30 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 27 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 20 bales wool, Premjee Purce; 45 bales wool, Cursondass Vulubdass; 15 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha; 104 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalbhai; 195 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 81 bales cotton, Narandass Harridass; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 18 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 67 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 60 cases dry ginger and 75 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jeitha and Co; 28 bales rags, Robert Brown; 80 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Cella s, 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 120 bales cotton, 1,000 bags wheat, Steam Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gokuldass Thakersey; 260 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 55 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Beucleuch, 4,000 packets wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Khedive s, 30 bags bristles, F and O Co; 22 bales hides and skins, V A S Mahomed and Co; 24 bales skins, Momed Ally and Co; 5 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, V H R & S M M Chitty; 3 bales skins, C C M I M Ebraham and Co; 2 packages woollen carpets, Punnett and Co; 100 cases oilbanum, G H J Mahamed; 75 bale hides, A R Ahmed.
Timor s, 210 bundles coir yarn, W Nicol and Co; 110 packages tea, Dolla Manchund; 70 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Goculdass; 30 bags rapeseed, Peel Cassels and Co; 5 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Coorjee; 19 cases P Feathers and 22 cwts deer horns, Natha Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s, 2,335 bags teel seed, Ewart Latham and Co; 3,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 5 bales cotton, Steuart Hobart and Co.
Arsyria s, 6 b xes gold and silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive s, 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Asia s, 64 cwts ganda horns, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 46 cwts sandlewood, S N Tulatee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·922
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	71·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·5
Minimum do. do.	68·3
General Direction of wind	N, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	156

HIGH COURT.—14TH JANUARY.

Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

829-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Goculdass and others vs Parvatibai, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
854-67—Herson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
118-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
461 74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Damodhur Runchordass—Tyabjee and Sayane.
In the matter of the petition of Kunkubhoy Gunputram, Crawford and Boevey—Kunkubhoy Gunputram and others.
288-75—F Kavasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Naviba widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

B Indian Company's Act 1866 and of New Mazagon Company Limited—Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne, attornies for Petitioners.

SHORT CAUSES.

625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungachurn Sowpursad—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSE.

145-75—Moolji and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Suntoosgir Jramgeer and others—(Mr Fletcher for pauper)—
151-75—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Muddonger Jamgir and others vs Gopalgir Jairamgeer—Moolji and B
84-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Vania—P Cowasjee.
155-75—Moolji and B—Gopasjher Jairamgher vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
427-74—Fletcher and Smith—Mancooverbai widow vs Morarjee Soolerjee—MM Munshi.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookoondass Abajee and others.
603-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Cashai vs Visboocondass Hurrybhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
608-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy vs Munchershaw Bazonjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Macdonald, Major, Bombay 108th Regt, on duty, from Khundwa
Semple, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, from Deolalee.

JANUARY 13.

Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Mr Gl, on duty, from Khundwa

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
* Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Monday	Jan. 17	Monday	Jan. 31
,,	,, 24	,,	Feb. 7

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.
A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1386 of 1875-76.

I.—CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY 1876.

A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, on Tuesday, the 18th January 1876, at 5-45 P.M.

1.—Candidates for Degrees and Graduates are required to be in the University Library at 5-45 P. M. precisely, to robs and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 5-15 P.M.

3.—Visitors will alight from their carriages under the porch of the Hall.

4.—Procession.—At 5-44 o'clock the Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.
(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishop.
(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishop;
Chief Justice.

III.—*University Officers.*
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—
The *Suppication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;
The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;
His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor; and
His *Admission* to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.
After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees* conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The Assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The headdress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.
4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

By order,
D. C. BOYD M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SOMETHING NEW!!

ALUMINIUM PENS.

THE Proprietors of these really WONDERFUL PENS take much pleasure in now offering them for the first time to the Public in India. Wherever they have been introduced, they have been universally pronounced THE BEST METALLIC PEN ever made. They are now almost exclusively in use in all the leading Banks, Commercial Houses, and Government Departments throughout the World. They are warranted STRICTLY NON-CORROSIVE in all kind of Inks. Each Pen is of durable and high ordinary Steel Pens. One of the Proprietors will call personally to introduce the Pens to the Bombay writing community. Samples can also be had (gratis) by addressing M. JACOBS, Watson's Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KEELAN—January 8th, at Uzao, Oudh, the wife of E.J. Keelan Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.
McFARLANE—January 10th, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major F E McFarland, M.D. of a son.
SANDYS—January 9th, at Bareilly, the wife Lieut R C C Sandys, R A (on probation, B S C), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MONTGOMERY—FORSYTH—January 8th, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Esq, Bengal Staff Corps, second son of Sir Robert Montgomery, G C S I, K C B, to Jessie Alice, second daughter of Sir Douglas Forsyth, K C S I, C B.

DEATH.

BISHOP—January 10th, at No 5, Park Street, Calcutta, William Henry Bishop, of the Military Department, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

WE are assured on the very best authority, that, when the Prince of Wales heard—for of course he does not read the paper—how he had been attacked by a writer in the *Times of India* for his reply to the address of the Tinnevelly Missionaries, the only remark he made was—and even the *Bombay Guardian* will hardly count it unto him for a reproach to his character as a Christian:—"What a damned fool," said His Royal Highness, "the fellow must be." We fear His Royal Highness will be inclined to repeat these gracious words, if any one tells him about the article which appeared in Thursday's issue of the *Times of India* on the subject of the prohibition by the military authorities at Lahore of the entertainment proposed to be given in the Fort at that station by the native nobility. Our contemporary, who would have made his fortune long ago if his capacity as a journalist had been equal to his credulity as a *gobemouche*, gravely informed his admiring readers that Sir Charles Reid, Commanding the Lahore Division of the Army, had, in a fit of pique at the refusal of the Prince to attend a review of the troops at Lahore, ordered the officer in charge of the Fort not to allow any entertainment to be given within military limits. The slightest reflection might have shown the writer in the *Times of India* the baselessness of this ridiculous story; for, as Sir Charles Reid has been Lord Napier's right-hand man at Delhi, and, owing to the unfortunate accident to the Commander-in-Chief, has virtually had the splendid force assembled at Delhi under his immediate command, it was extremely improbable that he could take offence at the erasure of the Lahore review from the Prince's programme. Even, however, if he had taken offence, he is too good a soldier and too loyal a subject to vent his annoyance in the contemptible way suggested by the *Times of India*, which paper supposes him capable of publicly insulting the Prince of Wales before the whole native population of the Punjab. Our Lahore correspondent gave the true history of the incident in the telegram we published yesterday. It appears that the officer commanding the garrison of Lahore took alarm at the possible consequences of allowing a native entertainment, which included a grand display of fireworks, to take place in the immediate neighbourhood of the Arsenal; and Sir Charles Reid and the Commander-in-Chief have both approved of his recommendation that, to prevent any risk, the *fête* should be held at a distance from the Fort. This wise military precaution has, we daresay, disconcerted some of the arrangements made by the Reception Committee; but, as the *fête* is not to be given till the 22nd inst., after the Prince's return from Jummoo, there is plenty of time to make fresh arrangements. The surprising thing is that a Bombay paper should magnify a little local discontent, which appears to be quite unreasonable, into a manifestation of popular feeling against a distinguished General for his extraordinary conduct towards the Prince of Wales. The article on which we have been commenting, like that denouncing Sir Bartle Frere and the Missionaries, is a curiosity of literature for its extreme silliness. There is manifest in both of these wonderful productions the same spirit of toadyism, finding utterance in the most unctuous praises of the "kindness, forbearance, urbanity, "condescension, tact, wisdom, and goodness" of "our Prince," in strange combination with an almost diabolical love of mischief-making, which seems to impel the writer to make mountains out of molehills and to imagine grievances that have no existence in order to bring discredit on the Prince's advisers, and to excite against them the ill-will of the natives of India. Has it never occurred to our contemporary that this style of writing is better calculated than any other to provoke the loathing of the Prince, who, whatever else he may be, is at all events an honourable and fair-dealing gentleman?

THE *Hindoo Patriot*, ever in search of a race grievance, complained some time ago that "not "a single native gentleman was invited to either "the Government House or Town Hall Ball at "Calcutta even by way of return of the compli-"ment the Native Entertainment Committee had "paid to the European community." As a singular coincidence, we may say that another Calcutta paper described the behaviour of the Baboos of the young Bengal party as something very bad indeed at the Native Entertainment given to the Prince. It is said that, after His Royal Highness left, there was a disgraceful scramble at the supper table for the creams and jellies, that the Baboos drank raw brandy in tumblers full, and that the room was strewn with their carcases helplessly drunk and incapable. But Balls and Terpsichorean animosity are just now in the ascendant in India, and at Madras we hear of the time-honoured Birthday and New Year's Government Balls being suppressed in order to conciliate those natives who are becoming very rapidly the dominant people of this country. The case at Madras seems to be an especially hard one, and, unless economy is at the bottom of the business, we think the Madras Government is acting foolishly in the matter. But we must explain what these Balls are, in order to give our readers an opportunity of judging between the Madras Government and the Madras public. It must be understood, then, that the European society at Madras is of a very select description, indeed. It is understood that candidates for admission to the Madras Club are obliged to bathe publicly before the committee in the swimming bath attached to the establishment, so that it may be seen if they are wholly white men or not. The high-born, or high-paid members of Madras society would go into fits at the sight of a dancing tailor, and they would die outright if brought in contact with his wife. They like to keep their dancing to themselves, and the consequence is that there are hundreds of would-be dancers in Madras who are left out in the heat, and who cannot dance gloriously from one year's end to the other. For these people the Government Annual Balls were as great a treat as is the Patrick's day jig at Dublin Castle for the Dublin shopkeepers. It is whispered that at the latter a lady was detected concealing a cold duck and stuffing in the pocket of her satin ball dress; but, whatever the behaviour of Mrs. O'Flannigan or Madame Rafferty at the Castle may be, it is certain that the Madras outlaws from the pale of good society carry themselves with great discretion and good emphasis, as Hamlet says of the players. It was a pleasure to see some of them enjoy their fashioning of the fantastic toe. Old gentlemen, who may have danced in the presence of Sir Thomas Munro himself, quadrilled with a formality and precision not often seen in these degenerate dancing days, and the dresses and show of colour at a Madras Dignity Ball rivalled tulips sown in cotton soil, with the intervening walks laid out in pearl powder. The *haut ton* of the place danced apart at the upper end of the Madras Banquetting Hall, and a scarlet rope—if we recollect aright—protected their gentility from the contamination of the lower orders. Nevertheless these balls were good balls, full of fun, frolic, and proposals for the damsels of Black Town, and it is a pity that they should be abolished for a mere sentiment. That sentiment, too, is worthy of a benighted city. It purposes to abolish the amusement—the innocent amusement—of a large class of people, because another class cannot, or will not, join in it. It seems that at Madras the natives, taking advantage of their higher education, demand that they shall be invited to these public Balls as their right, and that the Government is too weak or incapable to say them nay. Now, a native at a ball is a native out of place. European ladies will not dance in the presence of Mussulmans or Hindoos, and they are right not to do so, for their dancing is certain to give rise to remarks which would make an Englishwoman blush with shame and an Englishman with anger. Native spectators regard English dancing as *nautches* of the most indecent character, and it is therefore manifestly improper that they should be invited,—as the *Hindoo Patriot* proposes—to our Balls to criticise what goes on there. It is difficult to see what claim they can make for invitations. They do not dance themselves, and they do not allow their women to dance. However, their claim, whatever it may be, seems to be acknowledged by a benighted Government, and the enjoyment of a great number of loyal Eurasians and Europeans—many of them Government servants—is cut short to gratify people who only attend an English Ball to insult their entertainers. It is not a becoming or a seemly thing that our English ladies should be called upon to act the part of *nautchnees* for the entertainment of native men, and we consequently think that nothing but a wilful desire to take offence can account for native dissatisfaction at natives being left out of the invitation lists of our dances. The *Hindoo Patriot* knows right well that he would be very sorry to see his wives or sisters dancing publicly with men after the European fashion, and he pays a poor compliment to Englishmen and Englishwomen when he desires to be permitted, of all things, to see the latter disgracing themselves according to his ideas of degradation.

But, indeed, it is a well ascertained fact that the more we concede to the natives of India, the less contented they are, and the more they ask for. Invite the *Hindoo Patriot* to a ball, and the next thing he will ask for will be an English wife. He will whimper, and bemoan the absence of liberty, fraternity, and equality, because no Englishwoman will marry him. And if he had the English wife, he would invoke imprecations on the head of a paternal Government because it had not provided him with a Scotch and Irish spouse too. Even if we admitted him to the ball-room he would make a grievance of the circumstance of a Government not having taught him to dance. In short, it is utterly vain to try and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAGAS' SURVEY PARTY.

DEBROOGHUR, 10TH JANUARY.

Captain Butler died of his wounds on the 7th instant, at Golaghaut. His wounds were in the shoulder not in the foot. The Nagas attacked the party from ambush. The Nagas fled after a brief skirmish.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 13TH JAN.

The Queen has announced her intention of visiting Coburg on the 10th April. Her Majesty will afterwards proceed to Baden.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 13TH JAN.

L'Union Universelle publishes a Proclamation of Marshal Macmahon with reference to the present Ministerial crisis. The Proclamation states that the country requires repose. It exhorts an honest trial of the present institutions any revision of which until 1880 the Marshal alone is entitled to propose The only countersignature to the Proclamation is that of the Vice-President, M. Buffet, meanwhile the Ministerial crisis continues.

LONDON, 13TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera .....4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 93⅞

5 per cent. French Rente.....104½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 89½

4½ do. do. 90¾

5½ do. do. 93⅝

Exchange on India .....1s. 9 5-16d.

Discount on 6 months' Indian Bills 3½ to 4d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.... £8,250,000 Inc. £812,500.

Bills Discounted .....£17,375,000 Dec. £4,250,000.

Bullion .....£21,625,000 Inc. £437,500.

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities 36¼ per cent.

Payment into Bank of England £100,000.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Bengal, Athenian.

Vessels passed Canal Homewards—Orion, Sultan Outwards Teheran.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

14TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom, and Bombay 14 hours 42 minutes.

Minimum time, occupied 3 hours 48 minutes.

Average time occupied 10 hours 11 minutes.

STEMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14TH JAN. 7-40 A. M.

Mail Steamer China, from Bombay, arrived.

CONFERENCES are, it is said, being held between the Colonial Office and the India Office with a view to the latter department resuming the control of the Straits Government.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Penang which has been placed at our contemporary's disposal :—"Kotalama was taken and destroyed on the 4th January, with some loss. The Buffs are all safe."

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere arrived at Lahore on Sunday afternoon from Calcutta by special train. He was accompanied by Colonel Jenkins. The Maharaja and party left immediately *en route* to Jummu to complete the preparations there and be present on the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

WE read in the *Athenæum* that "in examining the papers of the late George Grote, his widow has discovered a remarkable essay exhibiting the historian's opinions of Aristotle as a moral teacher. This precious paper, which we intend to the philosophical world, is printed among a group of posthumous papers, which will be published in a few days."

WE learn from the Lahore Paper that a plot was recently discovered by the Ameer of Cabul, in which Yahyah Khan, father-in-law to Yakoob Khan, Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, the present Hakim of Cabul, and one of the sons of the Ameer of Cabool and others are said to have been implicated. Its object was digging an underground passage to effect the escape of Yakoob Khan. Yahyah Khan was expelled from the city, two friends of Mahomed Ibrahim Khan put to the sword, and the rest imprisoned.

THE following will be the troops quartered at Lahore and Meean Meer during the Prince's visit :—

IN THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S COMPOUND.

1 Squadron 4th Queen's Own Hussars.
The Guides Cavalry.
100 Rank and file, and the band of the 92nd Highlanders.

NEAR THE RACE COURSE.

About 300 of the 92nd Highlanders.
3rd Bengal Cavalry, halted en route to Sealkote.
7th Native Infantry, halted en route to Peshawur.
13th Native Infantry, (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie), halted en route to Jullunder.

A WARRANT has been issued from the War Office revising the regulations relative to the weight of personal baggage of Officers to be ordinarily conveyed at the public expense by land or by sea either at home or abroad, except when on service in the field. Medical officers, in addition, to the weight allowed to them by their relative rank are to be permitted to carry two hundred weight extra. This we presume is for books, scientific instruments, &c. We trust this will be ratified by the Government of India as early as possible, so that medical officers may enjoy the privilege granted to them at home.

THE following is a copy of the Prince's reply to the Talukdar's Address :—Taluqdars of Oudh, it affords me much pleasure to have an opportunity of meeting you at this entertainment, and I heartily thank you for the warm welcome you have given me in the address now presented. The handsome head-dress which you have been good enough to offer me will ever be preserved as the memento of a visit to which I shall always look back with much pleasure. On my return to England I propose to send you a portrait of myself to be hung in the hall of this institution and trust that you will accept it in remembrance of this interesting occasion.

THE *Indian Daily News* states that Mr. Allan Hume, the Secretary to Government, in the Agriculture and Revenue Departments is about to proceed on furlough. It is not yet certain who will be his successor, but probably either Mr. Howell, of the Home Department, or Mr. Geoghegan, will be placed in the officiating appointment. We believe we are correct in saying that Mr. Hume who, previous to his present incumbency, filled appointments in which he was very actively employed, has not found the sedentary and monotonous life entailed upon him by his position in the Agricultural Department as agreeable, or as conducive to his health as he could wish.

THE Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 20th Dec, says :—The Danish Cabinet has introduced a bill into the Chambers, which provides, besides confirming former restrictions, that no vessel can be allowed to be transferred to a Danish subject unless the Government inspector of the nation under whose flag the ship last sailed certifies that the ship is seaworthy. This bill is mainly due to the exertions of Captain Gyödesen, R.D.N., the Danish Mr. Plimsoll, and when I state that out of fifty-nine English ships which during the last three years have passed into Danish hands no fewer than twenty-one have been lost, out of which two were left in a sinking state, and six are reported "missing," it will be acknowledged that the bill comes none too late.

THE *World*:—The annual returns now being sent in show that good work has been done by some of the Volunteer corps. Take, for instance, the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Blackburn), which, with a maximum strength of 400, has 365 efficients and 30 proficients. There were 258 drills in the year, and the average attendance on each occasion was 101 men. Whilst one officer put in 163 drills, the average attendance of the whole nine officers was 86 times, and that of sergeants 104. This is wonderful; and a corps must be more than 'fairly cheered' when the average attendances of those holding commissions are so commendable. Yet these are all *unpaid* Volunteers, who assemble of their own accord and free-will almost every night to learn their duties as soldiers. If drill and drill alone makes a regular soldier perfect, and if it takes a couple of years to make a gunner fit for the Royal Artillery, depend upon it those Volunteer corps will be most perfect and most serviceable in an emergency which imitate this Lancashire Artillery battalion. If every other Volunteer corps were as efficient, what a reliable force should we have!

Vanity Fair :—At present we have the shortest staff for the bayonet of any army in the world. We are glad, therefore, to find that there is some chance of remedying this serious defect. We cannot very well lengthen the Martini-Henry rifle, but in compensation it is proposed to adopt a longer bayonet. Several of the new weapons have been issued on trial, and are much approved of by soldiers. The rifle with the present bayonet fixed is 5 ft. 7 in. long; with the new weapon it will be 5 ft. 11 in. The weight of the new bayonet is 1 oz. greater than that of the old bayonet, but the scabbard of the former is 1½ oz. less than that of the scabbard of the latter; so the soldier will carry about his person less by half-an-ounce than hitherto. While speaking of the Martini-Henry, we may mention that, in one of the earlier skirmishes of the Perak campaign, a soldier told the *Times'* correspondent that his rifle was so hot that he could hardly hold it, but that nevertheless the men preferred it to the Snider. It is, however, alarming to learn that after a short skirmish, in which the firing was anything but remarkably rapid, the rifle with which the British infantry is now armed had become practically useless.

THE *World* :—From Monday's *Times* I cut the subjoined paragraphs :—

'TURKEY (BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ODESSA, Dec. 18.

The money for the January coupon will be ready, having been scraped together by fearful extortions.

The despair of the Provinces, especially of Asia Minor, wasted by the late famine, is complete. The taxes have been exacted in advance, and the arrears of taxes remitted by the Sultan in consideration of the people's sufferings have been demanded and collected with brutal violence.

Intelligence from trustworthy sources describes the state of things as truly heartrending.'

('REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.

Sir H.G. Elliot, the British Ambassador, had a private audience of the Sultan to-day and was most cordially received. His Excellency presented to his Majesty a letter from Queen Victoria, notifying the birth of the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Sultan gave him an assurance that all the reforms recently decreed would be punctually and promptly carried out.'

And thus the great law of compensation works slowly but surely. The Sultan is bankrupt; his starving subjects, undergoing fearful extortions, are insurgent; his own ruin and that of his country is imminent; but in the midst of his misery comes Sir H. G. Elliot, as the Angel of Mercy, and presents to his Majesty a note from Queen Victoria, notifying the birth of the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh! A messenger with such tidings could not fail to be 'most cordially received.'

At the meeting at Calcutta a few days ago to consider Professor Monier Williams' proposal to found an Indian Institute at Oxford, Mr. Eastwick concluded by saying that the great good they would achieve would be by maintaining social relations between the two nations. The only other question was, how was it best to maintain this? The question was between London and Oxford. Let them have such institutions in both. Why should it be confined only to one place? One had as much claim as the other. What was the use of sending 20, 30, or 40 to one place, that would not compensate them for the talent they would be required to supply. To these questions Professor Williams replied that "he came there as an enquirer, and to consult the Hindu and native gentlemen as to what was best to be done. He was speaking without consulting the collegians in Oxford. He could see no objection to there being two or three institutions of the kind. The great object was to keep the natives out of temptation to which they were exposed in London. They might take up their lodgings at Oxford, and come down daily to London and pass their time in the inns of court, and places where it was necessary for them to resort to Oxford would be the centre or rallying point." A list of names, including that of the Prince of Wales as Patron, and a number of gentlemen in England and Calcutta is published, but there does not appear to be very great vitality in the scheme, for we find that when Mr. Williams asked Mr. Justice Phear if he had any objection to his name being added to the list, Mr. Justice Phear said that he knew so little about the scheme, and had hardly time to consider it, that he regretted his inability to associate his name with it.

IN a recent speech at Edinburgh to the Conservative working men Lord Derby, referring to the Suez Canal purchase, said :—

I hold that to have been a wise step—it has certainly been a popular one, and I am prepared to defend it if necessary. But I must add that it would not have been a wise step nor an honest one if it had borne the construction which has been occasionally placed upon it. It is hardly necessary to disclaim any such notions as those which have been imputed to us—a wish to establish a protectorate over Egypt, an interested reversal of our policy on the whole Eastern Question, or an intention to take part in a general scramble which does not belong to us. We wanted and we have obtained additional security for that which is to us a necessity—free and uninterrupted passage through Egypt to India. We felt it to be essential that the great highway over which we have even now three-fourths of the traffic should not be exclusively in the hands of the foreign shareholders of a foreign country. An opportunity was afforded us of acquiring a right in it, and that opportunity we used. There was no deep-laid scheme in the matter. We had not a week to consider it from the first moment we heard that the sale was intended, and our first idea, was not so much to buy the property for ourselves as to prevent it from changing hands at all. I am happy to believe that in foreign countries there has been little, if any, of the jealousy and suspicion excited which was predicted by some persons as a probable consequence. We have stated clearly what we want and why we want it, and Europe is accustomed to believe what we say. We seek no exclusion, no monopoly, only a secure passage for ourselves, and the same security we are willing that all the world should enjoy. As to the financial aspect of the bargain, that is not the most important. I see no reason why the State should lose a penny by it in the end. We have taken on ourselves a grave responsibility, but it is a mistake to suppose, as I have seen it supposed, that we have in any degree encroached on the freedom and authority of Parliament. Parliament is perfectly free to ratify or to reject the bargain. If it were rejected, which I don't for a moment contemplate, our course as a Government would be clear. But we have pledged nobody except ourselves. The House of Commons will have the whole matter in its own hands when it assembles; and, for my part, I do not shrink from any criticism, however severe, from any scrutiny, however jealous and minute.

THE *Pioneer* :—"A recent article in a Bombay contemporary describes the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill as a measure 'the object of which is to place all landholders in this presidency at the mercy of zealous revenue officials.' This is a complete misrepresentation of the facts, which, indeed, are but little understood. If they were better comprehended, the view we lately took of this measure would not have excited so much antagonism. Bombay is divided into the 'old provinces,' which are only two sevenths in area, much less than one-half in population of the whole Presidency; and the 'new provinces' comprising the rest. The Bill proposes to deprive landholders of the old provinces, that is, only a small proportion instead of 'all' in the Presidency, of a resort to the courts in revenue matters in cases which turn upon technical and special knowledge, historical research, and an appreciation of political considerations, and in such cases only. On the other hand, landowners in the 'new provinces,' forming the larger proportion of the Presidency, are at present *entirely* excluded from resort to the courts; but the Bill proposes to allow them to go there in all cases (and these are the majority) which turn upon formal State documents, such as a law expressly giving exemption, a *sunnud*, grant, judgment—everything in fact, in which the dispute is one of construction." Why does not the *Pioneer* attempt to form an independent judgment on important public questions, instead of carelessly publishing official paragraphs of this kind, which are written only to mislead? It is true that the Bill would bring the new Provinces under the jurisdiction of the civil courts; but this concession is far more than outweighed by the proposal so to limit the jurisdiction in both old and new Provinces as to make it valueless to the people. It is precisely in cases in which the guarantees of rights of property rest on informal understanding that the interference of the Court is most beneficial.

THE *Deccan Herald* :—"We are sure that all our readers will approve of the decision come to by Sir Charles Stavely in the case of the late court-martial at Mhow. Sir Charles Stavely's remarks are somewhat severe, but we think that the circumstances of the case called for such notice A short time ago circular letters were sent about to certain Mahratta men in our native regiments. These letters were so worded as to be intelligible to only those who received them. The Commanding Officer of the 20th Regiment N. L. I. had given notice to the regiment that any one who received such circular letters should at once report the matter to him. Subadar Kanowjee Peerajee is seen to have received one or more such letters and did not report the matter to his Commanding Officer. He was therefore brought before a Court-Martial on the following charges. 1st, That he had received one or more such letters and had not reported them to his commanding officer. Of this charge the Court aquitted him as it could not be proved that the letter had been brought to him after the order had been issued. The second charge was that he had denied at first ever having seen any such letter, and then he said that a letter had been brought to him but that he had refused it as he was told it was about a woman. He was convicted of the charge of falsehood and sentenced to have his name placed on the bottom of the list of Subedars. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief did not approve of his acquittal on the first charge as he considered it the duty of a commissioned officer having received an unusual letter, the contents of which were of an ambiguous nature, to have brought such a fact to the notice of his commanding officer. His Excellency does not consider that it is for the good of the service that such a man should remain in the ranks of the Native Army and has directed his summary dismissal from the service. We agree with the view taken by His Excellency and we trust that the example will show native officers that they must be above suspicion in such matters—that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army will not pass by the smallest appearance of disloyalty in those who serve Her Majesty under his command.

WE quote the following remarkable passage from the peroration of a lecture delivered at Calcutta by Baboo Goste Behary Mallik, on the visit of the Prince of Wales :—

By one of the most criminal acts, unparalleled even in the worst enormities of Imperial Rome, England has recently alienated from her the waning affections and sympathies of the Hindu people. The cruel and unmanly deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, a not very estimable character, indeed, has roused throughout Hindustan an indignation which has been echoed forth loudly in the continent of Europe. Such acts of high-handedness and injustice mark the decline of empires, and prelude with no uncertain voice their imminent destruction. A cloud of witnesses attest to the fact that the bitter feelings of race antagonism are daily becoming one of the main difficulties of England's position in Asia. Of all the dependencies of Britain, India is alone deprived, by blind statesmanship, of a free constitution, of even a fair representation. If it is true that Englishmen stand as the guardians and promoters of civilization and liberty in the Continent of India—if on their political conduct depend the colour and complexion of our destiny—it is for them to determine in what condition we and our children must be doomed to live. It remains with them to decide whether that freedom, at whose voice the Kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages to run a career of virtuous emulation in every thing great and good"—that freedom which dispelled the mists of superstition and united the nations to behold their God—whose magic torch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence—that freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts and embellished life with innumerable institutions and improvements, till it became a theatre of wonders—it is for them to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral pall, and wrapt in eternal gloom. It is for them to decide whether that freedom shall extend to Asia and diffuse her benign blessings on a great people proud of a historic past. In the earnest solicitude which Her Majesty the Queen feels for India, in the awakening desire of an apathetic Parliament to prove worthy of the vast responsibility attached to its Eastern rule, I behold indications of a happier national future.

An English gentleman—need we say that his name is E. B. Eastwick, ex-M.P., ex Director of the Canadian Oil Wells Company—rose at the conclusion of the Baboo's eloquent address, and said :—

Sir Douglas Forsyth has conceded to me the privilege of being first to express an opinion on the admirable address which we have just heard. No one, I think, will grudge me this privilege, when I base my claim to it on the ground of being the oldest person present; and, perhaps I might add another ground, *viz.*, that of having consistently supported the interests of India during the years that I had the honour of a seat in Parliament. But be the reasons what they may, which have induced the chairman to call upon me first to move a vote of thanks to the eloquent speaker whose address we have just heard, I at least am glad of the opportunity of expressing the extreme gratification with which I have listened to the oration just delivered—a gratification which, I feel assured, has been equally shared by all who are here assembled. I can say with truth that, among the many pleasurable sensations which I have derived from my visit to India, not one has been more agreeable than that which I have experienced to-night. I had often heard of the soft and pleasing language in which the people of Bengal are accustomed to clothe their thoughts, but I have now realised the experience for myself, and can understand the praises which have been bestowed on the speakers of this part of India.

Mr. Eastwick has ceased to be a dealer in oil, but he seems still to have an unlimited quantity of butter at command which he applies freely to any insolent Baboo who preaches hatred of the British Government under the pretence of glorifying the British love of liberty.

THE *Englishman* in a thoughtful article on the currency question, contends that no time could be worse than the present for instituting a gold currency; for the value of silver being lower than it has ever been, we should get less gold in exchange for it than we should have got at any previous period. Whatever might be the details of the process by which the substitution was effected, this much is certain, that we could not obtain more gold for our existing silver currency than it might be worth in open market at the time of the exchange, and that we could not effect the exchange without running up the price of gold still higher by the operation. Not at the old rate of two rupees, therefore, nor even at the present rate of 1-9½, could we hope to get rid of our rupees, but at something considerably lower than the latter rate. Nor could the recipients of fixed salaries, who now grumble that what they receive is worth so much less in gold than formerly, expect that the substitution having been effected, they would thereafter get paid at the rate of a sovereign for every ten rupees of their former salaries. For, the produce of the country being worth, in gold, only the equivalent at the rate of the day of what it would have been worth in silver, the Government could not realise its land revenue or its other taxes at the rate of a sovereign for ten rupees. All hope of escaping loss of value, which has already accrued, may, therefore, be dismissed for ever. Before people cry out for gold, they should remember that they can only do so reasonably on the assumption that silver is destined to undergo, in the future depreciation below—not the rate of to-day—but that lower rate at which it would be possible to substitute the one currency for the other. How many of those who cry out for gold are there, who do so, from any such conviction? How many who, even if they are actuated by such a conviction, have arrived at it on sufficient evidence? It would transcend the powers of the most far-sighted economist living, or any powers but those of prophecy, to say whether the price of silver ten years hence was likely to be higher or lower than it is at present. To demonetise silver in favour of gold might turn out a most profitable crop for India as a holder of a large stock of silver; or it might turn out the reverse; but whether it so turned out, or not, the measure would be as veritable a leap in the dark as was ever made. The fact is that, until we have much better means of forecasting future events than we at present possess, the currency question must be decided on arguments independent of the probable future course of exchange. It must be decided on considerations of the comparative convenience of the two metals for the purposes of currency under the conditions prevailing in India. If statesmen may well hesitate to make any change on account of the complicated character of the process it would involve, they may still more reasonably hesitate to be moved to it by any preconception of what the future destiny of the two metals may be." Only a Government of madmen would dream of attempting to demonetize silver in India.

PROFESSOR DE GUBERNATIS sends to the *Athenæum* the following letter regarding the death of Shelley from a friend of his, C. F. B., a distinguished captain in the Italian navy, who is residing at Spezia. The letter is dated Spezia, December 15 :—"If I have not answered your letter sooner, it is because I have been endeavouring to discover the origin of the romance which is making such a stir among the countrymen of Shelley—a romance which, I confess, had little interest for me, because I considered it one of those fables that boatmen frequently invent for the benefit of enthusiastic and credulous tourists, who unfortunately too often base their impressions de voyage on such trustworthy authorities. Yet, wishing to oblige you, I have sifted with the greatest care those reports which were current in the town, and interrogated the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Spezia, as I felt sure that, if there was any semblance of a fact to give rise to such reports, they would not have overlooked it, since it is not a question of an isolated incident, long passed into oblivion, but of an historical event, which, however regarded, whether as an act of vengeance or of piracy, concerns the morality of our country, which foreigners unfortunately often regard under the false glitter of a dagger that every Italian is supposed always to carry about, ready for use. After having gone into the matter, I can assure you, Sir, that nobody in this town knows anything whatever about the old sailor, or his strange confession he is said to have made on his death-bed. Is it true, then, that I alone should never have heard of this extraordinary event or its fantastic details. People here feel sure that the whole is a mystification practised on some poetic imagination excited by Disraeli's Venetia, and put it down to some wag of a sailor who (there are several of them in the bay) had known and served the illustrious but restless English poet. One in particular is mentioned, who is very clever at retailing fables on a subject that interest English people, and who has pretty well made a business of it. It would be wronging our priests to suppose them capable of betraying the secrets of the confessional. One of two hypotheses is possible—either the confession was made with a view to reparation, under the pressure of remorse, and it was the priests duty to give it all possible publicity, and to make a deposition before the courts; or it was a case of a penitent who wanted to confess all his sins in order to present himself unstained before the throne of God; and you know as well as I do, Sir, that no priest, without compromising his authority and position, would betray the secrets of the confessional. This remark has been made to me in various forms by all the civil authorities and the priests to whom I have spoken, and, till I learn to the contrary, I shall feel convinced that Miss Trelawny has been deceived. Let her give us the name of the person who supplied her with the news, and, on the part of the authorities, I can promise that no search, no pains will be spared to establish the historical truth of the story which has excited the curiosity of the English public." Professor de Gubernatis informs us that he is entirely of his correspondent's opinion that the story is, in all probability, a hoax.

MADAME MICCHELINA BOSCO.

WE have to announce to our readers that Madame Micchelina Bosco, the daughter of the celebrated Cavalier Bartholomeo Bosco, will, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., give her performance in the Town Hall of Bombay. The various papers of Europe as well as the certificates that have been published from time to time speak very highly of her. It will be seen that Madame Micchelina Bosco has equalled the genius of her father. In all parts of Europe she has gained the highest patronage for the simplicity and gracefulness of her astonishing tricks which are of most recent invention. We are sure that the public will not permit the daughter of the celebrated king of physicians to pass Bombay without witnessing her most brilliant and entertaining soiree. The public of Bombay will certainly patronize the accomplished artiste who has had the honour of performing before many Sovereigns of Europe with great success.

THE BAND-STANDS.

SOMETIME ago considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the services of a Band regularly at the Band-stand on the Esplanade. Now, however, not only does the Band of the 2nd Queen's play twice a week at this Band-stand, but H. E. the Governor's Band has discoursed sweet music regularly lately at the Band-stand in the Victoria Gardens and on the last occasion, on Thursday evening, those gardens were crowded with people who had come to listen to the Band. The chief hindrance to the regular attendance of a Band either on the Esplanade or in the Victoria Gardens has always been the cost of conveying the Band to and from the respective Band-stands. Hitherto the directors of the Tramway Company have in a most public spirited manner conveyed the Bands free of cost, but owing to the demands of the cotton season the tramway horses can no longer be used for this purpose. The Bombay Government have, however, agreed to devote Rs. 1,000 from the Esplanade Fee Fund for the conveyance of the Bands to the Bandstands if Rs.1,000 can be raised by private subscriptions for the same purpose. This could be easily done. We understand that if 100 European gentlemen will subscribe Rs. *5 per annum*, the . Mahomed Ali Rogay and some other native gentlemen will contribute the remaining Rs. 500. This sum of Rs. 1,000 with the same sum from the Esplanade Fee Fund will suffice to convey the Bands twice a week to the Esplanade Bandstand and twice a week to the Victoria Gardens' Bandstand throughout the year. We should state that though the horses of the Tramway Company cannot be used the directors will still lend the omnibuses without charge. This plan has only to be made known to at once receive general approbation and we shall be ready to receive any subscriptions for the purpose that may be forwarded to our office.

BOMBAY.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—A cart-driver, named Mahoomed Moonesebah, was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his bullock.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., and sons returned yesterday to Bombay from Calcutta, where they went at the end of last month to be present there during the Prince's visit.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 8th January was 54 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet and 4 tenths.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yesterday, a Mahomedan lad, named Curreem Meahbhoy, was ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to be sent to the Sassoon's Reformatory, for stealing a copper pot belonging to one Shaik Ahmed Hajee.

A RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A Kojah merchant, named Khan Mahomed Mowjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of quitting a carriage of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company whilst the same was in motion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan, named Ally Mahomed Jewa, was on Thursday last conveyed by his relatives to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of opium, which he had taken to destroy himself in consequence of a quarrel with his wife.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—The directors of Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowasree Zarthosti Madresa beg to acknowledge, with thanks the handsome donation of Rs. 1,200 made by our worthy Parsee Knight, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, C. S. I., to this institution.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The Secretary to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has written to us to deny the correctness of the statements made in a letter in our Thursday's issue regarding this institution. The imputations are, also he says, unfounded; nor has the school suffered in consequence of the changes recently made.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted thief, named Shaikchand Chunda, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan; of having in his possession a quantity of sugar, reasonably suspected of being stolen, or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came possessed of the same, he was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE PLAY OF JALAM JORE.—A play with this title, which has been written by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory for the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, has been published in the form of a neat pamphlet. It was successfully produced by the company at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday, the 8th inst.; and it will be repeated to-night at the same theatre under the patronage of Kessowjee Naik, Esq. From what we hear this new play has been very favourably received by native play-goers.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A GOLDSMITH.—Yesterday a Parsee, named Pestonjee Dosabhoy, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a goldsmith, named Vishnoo Ramsett, residing at Girgaum, whom he charged with cheating in respect of a small packet containing fifteen small pieces of diamond which he valued at Rs. 300, and for which accused is alleged to have substituted a packet powder while he on the 5th instant was bartering for the purchase of the packet containing the diamonds. He has since then made himself scarce, and it is supposed that he is concealing himself at Bassein.

DEFRAUDING A PHOTOGRAPHER.—One Jamsetjee Bomanjee, has reported to the police that a man of respectable appearance came to his Photographic rooms on Thursday and requested him to proceed to Mahim in order to take a photograph of a friend who had died at Mahim, and offered to pay complainant Rs. 15 on the spot, in the meanwhile asking complainant for Rs. 5 stating that he had a note for Rs. 20. The Rs. 5 was paid by complainant, when he asked the complainant to send a servant of his with him, and he would send him the note for Rs. 20. A servant of complainant accompanied the man to the J. J. Hospital, when the man asked the servant to remain on the ground floor of the hospital, until he went upstairs to fetch the note. The servant remained in the hospital for some time and returned to his master, stating that the man had made his exit from the hospital in a mysterious manner, and that he could get no clue about him. A search is being made for the accused.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee :—One Succaram Essoo, for stealing a courier bag containing Rs. 11-10, the property of one Bunnysing Luttooseing, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Rama Sugajee, a labourer, for stealing a quantity of brass and iron belonging to one Mahadoo Gujanund, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan :—One Gossman Haroon, for stealing a silk sarree, the property of one Abdool Rajmahomed Hassun, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Cassim Govind, an old offender, for stealing a silver watch belonging to one Ramchunder Moreshram, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Ally Abdoola, a domestic servant, for stealing a bead ornament, the property of his mistress, named Fatoo, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A PARSEE'S THANKOFFERING.—The Secretary of the Sailors' Home at Portsmouth has received, through Capt. The Hon. Carr Glyn, a donation of £50 from Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay in commemoration of the Serapis having brought the Prince of Wales to India.—*Overland Mail.*

ANNUAL INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the 8th Regiment N. I. concluded on Wednesday with the review parade. The regiment under the command of Colonel J. P. Sandwith received Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., and staff in the usual manner. They marched past in column, returning in quarter column at "the trisl," there seemed to be a doubt amongst the staff whether it was correct the regiment moving at the "trisl" instead of at the shoulder. A Brigade when marching past in mass of quarter columns do so with shouldered arms, but a simple regiment move at the trisl. Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab put the regiment through the manual and platoon exercise, and the Adjutant through the bayonet exercise. The General did not have the regiment put through any manœuvres, the regiment advanced in review order and marched to its lines. We believe that the General is well satisfied with the regiment, but considers that it should be at its legitimate duty instead of building lines, which detracts much from the *esprit de corps* of the men. The review parade of the 1st Lancers takes place to-morrow evening on the general parade ground. —*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 14.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO SPIRITUAL GUIDES.

YESTERDAY, at the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang on behalf of the appellant in the case Gungadass Jumnadas *vs.* Raghoonathdas Jumnadas, moved for a rule *nisi* for a stay of execution of the decree made in favour of the respondent by Mr. Justice Bayley, with an order for an interim stay of execution.

The circumstances under which the matter came on before the Appeal Court were briefly these. The suit in the court below was instituted by the respondent and plaintiff praying among other things that he might be declared entitled to certain immoveable properties as mahant or successor to the gaddee of Jumnadas Crushnadas, a spiritual guide or head of a sect of Hindu mendicants in Bombay and elsewhere, or to the management thereof; and that the appellant and defendant might be ordered to deliver up possession to him of the properties; that an account might be taken of the rents and profits received by appellant since December 1873; that he might be ordered to pay to respondent what might be so found to have been received by him; and that in the meantime, appellant might be restrained from selling or charging the said properties, and further that some fit and proper person might be appointed to receive the rents and profits. On the 23rd March 1875, the respondent obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon appellant to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling or charging the immoveable properties, and why some fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver; but on the 13th July 1875, upon cause being shown against the rule, it was discharged by Mr. Justice Bayley. The suit itself came on before the learned Judge on several days in September, October, and November last; and on the 17th December, his Lordship made a decree declaring that respondent was entitled to the immoveable properties in question, and ordering that appellant should deliver up to him full, quiet, and peaceabl possession thereof; and further a commissioner was appointed to take an account of the rents and profits. On the 23rd December last, appellant filed a memorandum of appeal against the decree, being advised that it was unsustainable as being against the weight of evidence. The respondent, a mendicant had filed on the 16th January 1875 his petition in the Insolvency Court for relief from debts amounting to Rs. 376-10 only, which petition is still pending before that Court. If respondent was allowed to execute the decree, appellant felt apprehensive that, in the event of its being reversed by the Appeal Court, he (respondent) would not be able to restore the fruits of the decree. Appellant, therefore, asked that execution of the decree be stayed until the final disposal of the appeal, and stated that he was ready and willing to give security for the due performance of the decree of the Appeal Court. The gross monthly income of the said properties does not exceed Rs. 300.

The Chief Justice granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, with interim stay of execution.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of Scholarships and Prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday evening. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs presided; and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Archdeacon Leigh-Lyre, the Rev. Mr. Weatherhead, the Rev. Dr. Willey, S.J. Dr. Knapp, Col. Macdonald, Dr. Cook, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Nanabhoy, Byramjee, and several other gentlemen.

Dr. Hunter, the Principal of the College, read the annual report, in which it was stated that the Institution was in a very prosperous position. The report was very long and could not be inserted in our present issue, but we hope to publish it on a future occasion. The report having been read, the prizes were delivered, and afterwards, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs addressed those present. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to be present again at the distribution of prizes of this college, and the more so, because in the report we have just heard read we see increased signs of its prosperity and success. Following the form of the report, I will first allude to the loss which the institution has sustained by the death of Dr. Narayen Dajee, one of the old G. G. M. Cs., and the only member of that body who succeeded to a professorial chair in the Institution in which here received his education. It is about a year ago that the loss of his more popularly known brother formed a subject for lamentation in the educational classes of this Presidency. At that time we little thought his less well known brother, who was more retiring though not perhaps more talented—who had stuck more closely to his profession, would so soon be removed from us. In this place where his name was so well known and his talents so fully appreciated it is needless for me to enter further on the subject than to add my personal regret to the general sorrow for the loss the college has sustained. The name of one who was for a long time a member of the medical service of this Presidency, and who subsequently rose to the top of it, is brought before us to-day in connection with the gift of a valuable addition to the library of this College, a gift more peculiarly acceptable because it is a sign that the great interest he took in this institution when he was in this country was not diminished by his going home, but was fostered and preserved to the close of his life. Although the name of Dr. M'Clellan will be handed down in this College by means of medals which are given yearly to successful students, I am sure his memory will be still more effectually preserved among us by the addition to the library of which we have been told to-day. I said gentlemen, that the report that has been read to-day gives strong evidence of the great prosperity of the institution, and I beg to congratulate Dr. Hunter, as well as the professors and graduates of the College on the distinction one of *alumni* has succeeded in obtaining for himself in the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Bombay. It is the first occasion on which that degree has been won, and I cordially echo the words of your Principal and trust he will long live to enjoy the honour he has obtained. The results of the M. D. Examination are also gratifying. They only show a small increase in the number of passed men than in any previous year, but also a greater percentage than is generally seen in other institutions of this character. I think this, gentlemen, is a decided proof that the teaching of this College is in no way deteriorated. The College examinations have also proved satisfactory, and I have again to thanks those gentlemen who kindly assisted as assessors in the examination of the vernacular classes. I am glad to find that the College is still appreciated by the wealthy natives of the community of this city. The name of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier as usual appears in the report, showing his anxiety to extend some of the benefits of European medical science to those of his fellow subjects who would not otherwise be able to obtain them. To the Trustees of Mr. Nusserwanjee, and to another gentleman, whose name is not given, the College is indebted for two additional prizes. I think, gentlemen, these are the principal items in the report on which it was considered necessary that I should make any observations. On an occasion like this which brought us together last year, I observed the apparently great desire of the educated youth of this Presidency to take to the medical profession,—an honourable and a lucrative profession; and the results of the past year tend to confirm me in this opinion, and to show that the desire is ever increasing. To prove this, I need only

is a manner so grossly negligent and regardless of the interests of the consignee Upon the whole of the evidence as I said before, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the damage to the bales as described by Capt. Dixon in his report was done during the shipping of the cotton at Carwar. If this was so, there can be no doubt *prima facie* the defendants would be liable for it, as they expressly contracted to deliver on board at Carwar and by implication in a merchantable state. The ground upon which the defendants seek to be relieved from this liability in their letter from Dharwar of the 9th July 1874 is to use their own words "that the cotton was sold for the 5th June delivery and their responsibility ceased on that date—but that, nevertheless, the plaintiffs' bales were taken every care of." Now from the evidence of both Mr. Yates and Mr. Seremba, the defendant's own agents, it is plain that the defendants were not ready to give delivery of the contract number of bales on board any vessel on the 5th June. As to 90 bales, it is not in dispute that they were not pressed before the 6th. Moreover only one construction, I think, can be placed on the correspondence and the acts of the parties, viz. that the contract time was enlarged by mutual consent up to the time when the shipment of the entire number of bales was completed on the Java It was, however, contended for the defendants, that under section 92 of the Indian Contract Act, the delivery of the 19 bales on board the Abbotsford had the effect of passing the property in all the bales, and that consequently by section 86 (which provides that "when goods have become the property of the buyer he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury") the plaintiffs must bear the loss in question. That the property in the goods, under a contract of this nature, in the absence of special circumstances supervening passes to the vendee when the goods are delivered on board is clear from the English authorities. In Brown vs. Hare, 29 Dy Exch Chamber; Ex. C. J., delivering the judgment of the Court, says "the contract was for the purchase of unascertained goods, and the question has been when the property passed. For the answer the contract must be resorted to, and under that, we think, the property passed when the goods were placed free on board in performance of the the contract." By section 92 of the Indian Contract Act, "A delivery of part of the goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of the goods with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder." It was therefore urged that the property in all the bales passed on the delivery of the 19 bales on board the Abbotsford, which it was said was a delivery in progress of the delivery of the whole. If the defendants had become bankrupt after the delivery of the 19 bales and before that of the shipment on the Java, the question thus raised for the defendants would become all-important. I am of opinion, however, that even assuming that the property passed, sec. 86 has no application to the present case where the defendants have expressly undertaken to deliver the cotton on board The fact that the property has passed does not relieve the vendor from the obligations which he has expressly taken upon himself by the contract. The vendee has his remedies for breach of contract after the property has passed. They are clearly stated at page 671 of Mr. Benjamin's work on the sale of personal property. Sec. 86 can only apply in the absence of any express stipulation to the contrary, and here it is plain that the defendants expressly took upon themselves the obligation of delivering the goods on board. The only ground upon which the defendants could claim to be not answerable for the damage done during the shipment of the goods would be that the plaintiffs had waived their right to have the goods delivered on board by taking delivery of them when on shore or otherwise. But there is nothing in the evidence to show any such intention on the part of the plaintiffs. To the very last as shown by their telegrams of the 10th and 16th June, it is plain that they always looked to the defendants to ship the bales, and as a fact they were shipped by the defendants through their agent the Carwar Company. I am of opinion, therefore, that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover compensation for the damage done to the 48 bales. No objection was taken to the principle on which the damages were calculated by the plaintiffs, nor to the accuracy of the calculation. I must therefore find all the issues for the plaintiffs and pass judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,409-15 and costs, including the cost of the commissions and 6 per cent. on the judgment debt.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

We have obtained from Bombay, and publish elsewhere, the "case" which we believe led Sir B. H. Ellis to think that legislation was necessary for the extinction of the District Courts as tribunals for the adjudication of claims against the Government, arising out of assessments; and that was embodied by him in the new Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. We republish this judgment to point out the slightness of the occasion which gave rise to such portentous legislation as that desired by Sir B. H. Ellis and his successor. It is only right, however, to notice, that the irritation in the Revenue Department, induced by this apparently harmless judgment, was kept alive and increased by a series of judgments by the courts of the Konkan, which had the effect of upsetting practically a good deal of the work of the survey department, especially in khote villages. Latterly, the irritation seems to have been intensified by adverse decisions in the Surat Court against Mr. Hope, an officer of exceptional activity, who succeeding Sir B. H. Ellis in Council felt it no doubt more than ever necessary to take up the measure, which had been wisely dropped by his predecessor, when the popular feeling against it was unmistakeably shown. It is not attempted, by reference to the petitions against the Bill to suggest that there has been no such feeling in the matter at all; and that the petitions are in effect the work of but two or three master agitators. This is not the case. The feeling against the Bill is widespread and genuine, and is shared by the present Governor of Bombay and by his judicial member of Council, and we believe by all judges and lawyers, and probably by the majority of collectors themselves in the Bombay Presidency. The Revenue Member of the Bombay Council concurs, we believe, with the Legislative Member at Calcutta in approving of a Bill for ousting the sessions judges from their jurisdiction. We are told that the Kaliawadi de as case which is at the head of the list, which satisfied Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hobhouse that 'untrained' judges, ignorant of the technicalities of revenue matters, were not fit to deal with revenue cases against the Government. Were all the facts before them? May not the doubt with which the Civil Judge's judgment in the dessee's case closes, be repeated as regards them? If the Surat Court was ignorant of revenue principles, its ignorance is now shared and applauded by the High Court, which hopes that the revenue officers concerned were really "ignorant of the facts. If they were so, their conduct cannot be too hotly condemned; for they tried to show that the plaintiff's contention that he had always paid the same assessment was not true, whereas it was true, as was shown by the accounts *produced by the Government itself, on the requisition of the plaintiff.* If they were ignorant of the facts, then they acted presumptuously in charging with ignorance the judge who had taken the trouble to arrive at the facts, and who simply applied to them the principles of *right* and justice, which they had studiously ignored in their dealings with the plaintiff, whose lands they at first entered for the purpose of surveying, and, when remonstrated with, said that no assessment was to follow the survey; and yet finally assessed them after all, on finding what they believed to be good ground for suspicion, that the villages entered as partially alienated by some person who was dead, had made such entry with a fraudulent intent in the interest of the plaintiffs. No evidence to justify the suspicion was forth coming in the district court. This single case should weigh more against the Bill, than columns of rhetoric. Was justice done in this case or not, by the revenue authorities? Did the aggrieved party appeal to Government rightly? And was his case heard, or was it simply decided on the report of the officer appealed against? Has justice not finally been done by the High Court? If it has been done, should we, as enlightened rulers, have had cause to congratulate ourselves if the decision of the revenue authorities had been final? What would have been the feeling of the whole country, if there had been no resort possible to the district courts? These questions are all pertinent, and the Legislative Council is bound to consider them carefully.

There are other cases, we are assured, which the Council should then call for, from the Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna and Ratnageri Courts, which would illustrate, as we have before suggested, the subject under consideration. It is amazing and most distressing that any professed organ of public opinion should attempt to bolster a measure, which was truly characterised by the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of last instant as hateful. The measure flies in the face of an honest, law-biding, popular sentiment. It will be hateful to the people and to the Government of the Bombay Presidency, and to those who administer the law. No sufficient justification has been shown for it. It is a revolutionary measure, and ought to be therefore justified by its promoters. If the Council does not drop it, as it dropped it two years ago, let it at all events, before setting aside the hostile opinions already expressed by the press, institute the enquries already suggested by the Statesman. Let it not be guided simply by the will of the Bombay member, who represents only himself, and not even the Bombay Government whose mouthpiece he professes to be. Let it consult that Government officially, and the sessions judges and the judges of the Bombay High Court, and a few native gentlemen such as Mandlik, Shantaram Narrayen, the Government pleader in Bombay, Dhirajlal Muthuradass, the three leaders of the Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan communities in the Presidency, or any well educated landowner in any of the collectorates above indicated, and if they support the measure, the Council may safely go on; and consider the opinion expressed by ourselves and by the petitions as mere idle agitation.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for December.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of January 11.)

But the intimacy was rudely interrupted. One day, Kirke received a letter from army headquarters, through the general commanding the station, enclosing an anonymous vernacular petition which had been addressed to the commander-in-chief, in which various irregularities were alleged to have been committed by him in regard to the regimental accounts; and, although it was not intended to take any action on an anonymous petition, it was suggested to be desirable that he should furnish any explanations he thought proper upon the allegations made. Kirke kept the matter from the knowledge of the other officers, although it leaked out through the station staff office that such a letter had been received; but his suspicions pointed to the ressaldar Futteh Khan as the writer of the petition, some of the more specific allegations of it referring to transactions—principally relating to advances of pay—with which this officer was concerned; while the man, he recollected, had been reprimanded not to say abused, publicly before the whole regiment one day, just about the time this petition was dated Sending for the man therefore to his house, he taxed him with the authorship. The ressaldar, although denying it, did so in such a way as to confirm Kirke' suspicions, and to draw down upon him a volley of abuse from his infuriated commanding officer, which the man, instead of receiving quietly as would have been usual, losing his temper in turn, replied to insolently; whereon Kirke put him in arrest, and applied to the major-general for a court-martial to try him for insubordination. The man now sent in another petition, this time in his own name, containing numerous specific accusations against his commandant of irregular transactions in regard to the regimental accounts, improper dealings with the native banker of regiment, and above all, that he had drawn pay for troopers in excess of the number enlisted, for many months after the regiment was first raised. On this petition being received at head-quarters, an order was issued from the adjutant-general's office to Sir Montague Tartar to convene a court of inquiry, composed of the senior officers at the station, who had Colonel Kirke and the regimental records under examination for many days, and called numerous native officers and rumeroos of the regiment as witnesses. Kirke at first made light of the matters; it was a mere conspiracy of a scoundrel, who of course, after the manner of his race, was ready to swear to anything—a scoundrel whom he should have got rid of long before, and would get rid of now. For although no witnesses were present in the room where the ressaldar had been received by his commandant, the orderlies in the verandahs heard the voices in altercation, and on their evidence the court-martial held upon the native officer found him guilty of insubordination, and he was dismissed the service—those not being times, just after the Mutiny had been suppressed, for passing over breaches of discipline in the native army. Meanwhile the protracted sitting of the court of inquiry created great excitement among the European community, extending far beyond the station of Mustaphabad. The proceedings of the court were kept secret officially, but tolerably authentic rumours as to their nature leaked out; and while the general sentiment was one of dismay and regret that so distinguished a soldier should be subject to the indignity of inquiry into his conduct, there were not wanting others to remind the public that Colonel Kirke had already once before been in trouble for irregularities of the same sort; and while some people argued that the fact of his having suffered already in this way would naturally make him particularly careful not to commit himself again by a similar error, other critics explained the coincidence of events by the assumed natural propensities of the man. As for Yorke, although he shrank from suspecting his commanding officer of anything like dishonesty, he could not divest himself of an uneasy feeling regarding the regimental accounts, a calling to mind the evident disinclination of the former to let them go out of his own hands, and also certain points in them which had come under observation during his examination of the regimental books, and which, although he did not perfectly understand them at the time, seemed now, seen by the light thrown upon them by these accusations, to suggest at least a mystification of facts. But the allegations made were of a kind which it would be almost impossible to prove. The regimental accounts had no doubt been irregularly kept, and there was a want of agreement between the sums charged for troopers' pay at the time of first embodiment, and the corresponding vouchers in the way of muster-rolls; but as Kirke fairly urged, how was it to be expected that they should have been properly kept, by a man who was spending day and night in the saddle, and had so many other things to attend to—among others, to help in saving the empire—besides keeping muster-rolls and cash-accounts? and was it fair to turn round on an officer whose services had been such as his, and call him to account for these matters, and this at the instance of a worthless native who had been dismissed the service? The court evidently thought so to; and although not altogether satisfied with his mode of explaining the transactions under inquiry, which had not tended to make a complicated business clearer, they were disposed on the whole to regard Kirke as an ill-used man, who had been at worst careless under great excuse; and they would have reported to this effect, when another communication was received from army headquarters—a letter from the ex-ressaldar, accusing his late commanding officer of having appropriated jewels captured during the war, instead of making them over to the prize-agents,—which accusation also the court was directed to inquire into.

The members of the court did not attach much importance to this complaint, it being generally supposed that such appropriations and stray plunder had been not infrequent during the war, few persons believing at the time that there would be any formal distribution of prize money; and the prosecutor's statements on this head would have met with but little serious attention, but for a turn unexpectedly given to the inquiry. Yorke was under examination one day on a matter connected with the regimental accounts, when the president of the court asked him to state what he knew about certain jewels, supposed to have been seized by Colonel Kirke, as it was understood that he also was present at the capture.

Yorke, who did not know precisely with what object the question was put—for the fact of the charge having been made was still kept secret—did not immediately understand what was referred to; but on the matter coming to his recollection, he stated what he knew about it: how the colonel had let the ressaldar take the jewelled dagger found on the prisoner in the palkee, and the trooper the tag of money; while he himself took possession of the little case of jewels. Then, in reply to a question put by a member of the court, Yorke added that, so far as he could judge, the jewels were of some value; but, he continued, "all this, I submit, has nothing to do with the matter; because, whether they were valuable or not, the colonel gave them up to the prize-agent." And then, being pressed by further questions, Yorke gave an account of what had passed between them on the subject; how he had written to Kirke to express his uneasiness at the retention of the jewels, and that the latter had replied to the effect that he had already made them over to the prize-agent.

Kirke bowed his acknowledgments across the table to Yorke for having thus cleared him from the accusation; but the latter could not help noticing that his commanding officer did not appear quite at his ease. And one of the members observed that what Colonel Kirke had said to Major Yorke was not evidence. The explanation seemed, however, to be generally accepted as satisfactory by the court; but as Yorke was leaving the room, the president asked him if he had the letter still in his possession.

"I really cannot say for certain," replied Yorke, "without examining my papers, whether I have or not; but I apprehend my word may be accepted as sufficient testimony of what took place."

There the matter might have rested, for the members of the court appeared by no means desirous of raking up bygone transactions relating to the war; but whether it was owing to the prosecutor—for to him the question may be styled—got word of what had happened or that he was already pressing the same line of accusation, he now put in an affidavit from a native banker who had been employed by the prize agents as custodian of the jewellery made over to them, to the effect that he had not received any jewels answering to the description of those in question; while the prize-agents, who were now residing in distant parts of India, in reply to the question now addressed to them by letter from army headquarters, stated specifically that no such articles had been delivered up to them by Colonel Kirke. This correspondence occupied some days; and meanwhile the prosecutor had submitted another petition, containing, in substance, the following question to him:—

"You stated, Major Yorke, when last under examination, that you had received a note from your commanding officer, Colonel Kirke, dated on or about the 30th April 1859, to the effect that he had made over the jewels taken from the body of a rebel to the prize-agents. Can you produce the letter for the information of the court?"

Yorke replied that he had searched for the letter, but had been unable to find it.

"Then do you wish to make any statement to the court with reference to the accompanying document?" and so saying, the president placed a letter in Yorke's hands.

It was from Kirke, written the previous day, addressed to the president of the court, and to the effect that with reference to a statement made to the court on a previous occasion by Major Yorke, regarding the receipt of a letter from him, Colonel Kirke, relative to the disposal of the jewels, he had to state that Major Yorke must be labouring under some extraordinary hallucination, to put this most generous construction on his conduct which it could be made to bear, for that no such letter had ever been written by him.

On reading this letter Yorke understood for the first time how matters stood with his unfortunate commandant; everything that had before seemed doubtful or confused now became clear. This letter was evidently the last resource of a desperate man.

Yorke remained silent for a space, the letter in his hand, and then returning it to the president said that he had nothing further to state at present. Kirke's case now was bad indeed, but he would at least do nothing to make it worse.

It was soon after this, and while the court were still deliberating, that the bankers' affidavits and the prize-agents' letters already referred to were received. Kirke's object in denying that he had written the letter was now apparent, and the report of the court was much more unfavourable than it would have been if the inquiry had been closed at an earlier stage. There was extreme disinclination at headquarters to take proceedings against so distinguished an officer as Colonel Kirke; but it was felt that even if the other matters could have been condoned in consideration of his eminent services, the suspicion of falsehood now attaching to him could not be passed over. General Tartar received orders to place him under arrest, and the judge-advocate-general of the division was directed to frame charges against him on all the different allegations.

Hitherto the proceedings had been nominally secret, although the nature of them had naturally leaked out; but there was now no longer any concealment about them, and the coming "Kirke court-martial" occupied public attention fully as much as the advance on Pekin, and was discussed in every station from one end of India to the other; and while there was a general sentiment of regret that so dashing a soldier should have fallen into such trouble, there were not wanting prophets after the event to say that it was no more than what they had expected from the man's antecedents; while most people felt that, even if acquitted, the very fact that it should have been necessary to bring him to trial must leave an indelible stain on his character. The list of charges was indeed a formidable one: drawing pay for men not on the muster-roll; withholding prize property; and lastly, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having stated in a letter, and so forth, he knowing the same statement to be false.

Happily for poor Olivia, the state of her health during the course of these proceedings prevented her from going into society, and so she escaped the allusions and questionings, and possibly the slights, which her husband's present position might have occasioned. She had indeed but a very imperfect knowledge of what was going on, for latterly she had seen no one but her husband, who professed to make light of the inquiry; and although it was plain to her, notwithstanding his efforts at concealment, that he was labouring under great anxiety, she ascribed it to the cause he assigned—the worry arising out of the misconduct of one of his native officers. The birth of her baby occurred before he was placed under arrest, and, confined to her room during a slow recovery, she did not know what otherwise could not have escaped her notice, that there were no longer any orderly troopers in attendance about the house, while it seemed only natural that during her illness her husband should be very much at home.

No one felt more keen regrets for Kirke than his second in command, although no one knew better how strong was the evidence against him. They had had no private communication since Kirke's visit to him, the overtures of assistance which Yorke made having now been curtly repulsed, the former professing to consider himself an injured man. Yorke did not know any more than others what was the precise nature of the evidence to be brought forward on the other charges, and he cherished a hope that perhaps he might be allowed to refuse to give evidence before the court, in which case the charge of falsehood would break down; but he had not ventured to consult any third person on the subject, fearing to criminate Kirke still more by divulging the facts. Thus the time wore on; the officers of the regiment by tacit consent avoiding when together all reference to the matter which almost exclusively occupied their thoughts, and all the news he got of the Kirkes being by inquiries through the servants of Olivia's progress, when a paragraph appeared in one of the local newspapers reflecting upon himself, and which was of course shown to him at once by a good-natured friend. It was in the form of a news-letter from the local correspondent at Mustaphabad—a species of inane contributions common to Anglo-Indian newspapers—full as usual of trivia absorbing topic of conversation, and ending with the following paragraph: "The last and most serious charge against the gallant colonel is that of making a false statement to his second in command, to the effect that he had handed over the jewels to the prize-agents. But it is understood that the only evidence on this charge is the verbal statement of the latter; and as the gallant major in question, who is now acting commandant of the regiment, will probably succeed to the permanent appointment if the charge be sustained, ill-natured persons might say that he has a strong interest in maintaining his point. However, as the matter is *sub judice* I of course, Mr. Editor, abstain from all comment upon it; but it is clearly what the knowing ones call a very pretty *imbroglio*, for apparently one of the two distinguished officers in question must have stated 'the thing that is not.' But on this delicate point I will of course express no opinion myself."

On reading this slanderous letter, Yorke perceived for the first time the bearing of the case as it affected himself. The point of inquiry, indeed, knew the manner in which his evidence had been offered, that it had been given in ignorance of the case against Kirke, and that the statement about the letter was made in perfect good faith, in view of clearing his commanding officer from the scrape he had fallen into; but the public, with their imperfect knowledge of the facts, might take a different view of his conduct, and be disposed to adopt that which the unhappy man himself in his desperation had ventured to insinuate was the real one. No doubt there would be plenty of people to put the same malicious construction on his conduct as had this scoundrel of a news-writer. If Kirke were acquitted of the charge, then would not he be virtually accused of having made a false statement? And would not Kirke himself endeavour to give that colour to the case? And to the grief which Yorke had felt throughout these proceedings, both on Kirke's account and his wife's, there was now added a feeling of shame and indignation on his own account. Is it possible, he thought, as his cheeks tingled, that I am labouring under some horrible hallucination, and that it is I, and not Kirke, who has told the lie? But no—it was no dream; and what is more, I have a distinct recollection of keeping the letter by me for a time, and none of destroying it. So saying to himself, he opened his despatch-box and again turned over the contents. But again without result; pay-certificates, commissions, receipted bills, extracts from newspapers referring to the operations in which the regiment had been engaged, and last but not least, the little packet of Olivia's letters, written during the campaign. There, in its well-worn cover, was the last she had ever sent him, the last element with which he had built up the unstable, foundationless structure of his foolish hopes. He had put these letters aside on hearing of her engagement to Kirke; with the resolution of never opening them again to read anew the tale of his infatuation and self-deception; but as he looked at the packet now, he took up this last letter and drew the enclosure from the envelope, contrasting in bitterness of heart his present mood with the different feeling that formerly possessed him when he was wont to perform that frequent operation. And he did so, another small note fell from under his fingers on to the table. It was Kirke's missing letter—short, and concluding with the damning statement on which so much depended.

The whole circumstances of the case now came back to his recollection. He had always carried Olivia's latest letter about with him, to read over and over again at leisure moments; and he remembered now that the envelope of Kirke's letter, having been overgummed, had been much torn in opening, and he had thrown it away and placed his note inside the envelope of Olivia's letter. There it had lain ever since.

Too late now to repair his mistake; but he must at least acquaint Kirke with his discovery. There had been no communication between them since the day of Kirke's being placed under arrest, and Yorke felt all the embarrassment of their relations as he wrote, "My dear colonel, I have just found your note to me about which this unhappy trouble has arisen. It was inside one received from Mrs. Kirke, where I put it at the time of receipt. I opened the letter accidently just now, and it fell out. Can nothing be done to withdraw from the unfortunate mistake you have made? Ever yours truly."

(To be Continued.)

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

(London Athenæum, November 27.)
THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and so interesting and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)
SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty haste to overtake planned have taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the small-est possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)
WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)
SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Pioneer.)
THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Englishman.)
IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Indian Daily News.)
A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Calcutta Statesman.)
As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)
THIS is an